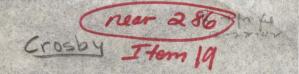
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ME MORANDUM ON STODDARD-CROSBY SCHEELITE PROPERTY, NIGHTINGALE
RANGE, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA

Abstract

The Stoddard-Crosby scheelite property is situated on the west flank of the Nightingale Range, 11 miles northeast of Nixon, eastern Washoe County, Nevada. A crescent-shaped body of tactite 750' long and averaging about 150' wide has been formed along the contact between intrusive granodicrite and a calcareous sedimentary formation. A few small lenses of low grade scheelite ore occur around the periphery of the tactite. These bodies range in size between a few tons and a few hundred tons and in grade between 0.1% and 0.75% W03. There is little likelihood that any scheelite can be produced from this property.

Location

The Stoddard-Crosby scheelite property lies on the west flank of the Nightingale Range in the Ni

Ownership

The property consists of 80 acres owned by the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. A partnership of Messrs. Carl Stoddard, H. S. Turner and Col. Miller, all of Reno and F. M. Crosby and son of Wadsworth hold an option to buy.

History of Exploration

The shear zone along the south margin of the well exposed tactite body (see map) was prospected for gold a number of years ago. An 115' adit was driven through the shear zone. The last 25' of this adit is in tactite that contains a few crystals of scheelite. A 117' vertical shaft was sunk in the shear zone. It is now inaccessible but Mr. Crosby states that there is scheelite-bearing tactite in the face of a 40' crosscut driven northeast from the bottom of the shaft.

In August 1942 the Gold Hill Dredging Co., 311 California Street,
San Francisco, California cut trenches and channel samples in mineralized
parts of the tactite body. I have requested a copy of the assays of these
samples from Mr. Stoddard. If this request is granted I shall forward this
supplemental data.

Equipment and Water Supply

There is no mining equipment or machinery on the property. Ample water could be developed by well in the dry bed of Lake Winnemucca, approximately 12 miles west of the property.

Geology (see attached map)

The southern and southwestern part of the property is underlain by a sequence of marble, hornfels and argillite that strikes northwest and dips vertically or steeply to the northeast or southwest. The northern part is underlain by granodicrite. A crescent-shaped, steeply dipping tactite body that is 750' long and averages approximately 150' wide has been formed along the contact. The tactite gradually pinches out westward and beyond this point the granodicrite contacts slightly metamorphosed argillaceous and calcareous strata. The tactite is limited at the east by a wedge of silicified aplite and an almost circular barren white quartz plug whose diameter is

approximately 750'.

The contact between the tactite and the sedimentary rocks that are only slightly metamorphosed is faulted along most of its length. In the central part of the area mapped the intensely sheared and brecciated zone is 50° wide but at the west end it is only a few feet wide. Brecciated fragments of mineralized tactite were found in the fault zone. Stringers of gypsum are common. Mr. Crosby states that assays showing \$ 8.00 Au have been taken from this zone. It is believed that both the intrusion of the quartz plug and the shearing along the south margin of the tactite postdate the scheelite mineralization.

Scheelite Deposits

Small lenses and scattered crystals of scheelite occur here and there along the periphery of the main tactite mass (see map). The largest of these is approximately 2' wide and 50' lond and is estimated to contain less than 0.5% WO3. Most of the scheelite-bearing zones are less than a foot wide and a few tens of feet long and average less than 0.5% WO3. In the central part of the tactite body only a few scattered scheelite crystals were seen.

In the small wedge of tactite south of the shear zone a lens of low grade scheelite ore between 3' and 4' wide can be traced for a length of nearly 50'. The overall grade is estimated to be 0.5% wo3.

The tactite body is well exposed and it is unlikely that any better surface showings remain undiscovered.

Reserves

In my opinion there is no reserve of scheelite ore on the property.

There are no bodies of a size and grade that would attract mining interests

or individual leasers, nor is there enough scheelite in any part of the tactite to make it a potential source of a large tonnage of very low grade ore.

Nolan (2)

Lasky

Lemmon

Allen (2)

File

M. R. Klepper

Lovelock, Nevada November 27, 1942